

been much greater. As it was these sand temperatures were not as great as those tolerated by *Coniana snowi* on the Kelso Dunes or on the sand dunes of Coachella Valley of the Colorado Desert where they will squat some minutes on the sand with temperatures in excess of 118°.

In Coachella Valley and the Kelso Dunes *Coniana* prefers habitats of the low caespitose sand plant *Coldenia plicata* and when the sand temperatures become intolerable they climb or jump up on these low plants where the temperature one inch above the sand surface can be tolerated. On the Hurricant Dunes a few plants of *Coldenia canescens*, a plant common over much of the Great Chihuahuan Desert is found, but apparently their spiny nature renders them unattractive to *Coniana*.

Later, that afternoon, the writer stopped at the small sandy hill, three miles northwest of Santa Clara, and collected a few more adults of *Coniana*. The area from one to three miles northwest is generally sandy and throughout this area *Coniana* should be found. In both sand dune areas *Coniana* was rare.

The author did not find *Coniana* at the Coral Pink Dunes which lie 13 miles southeast of Mt. Carmel Junction and about 15 miles northwest of Kanab. Although in southwestern Utah, these dunes lie at a high elevation of over 6000 feet and within the Pine Zone and hence are quite different floristically and faunistically. Their faunal and floral affinities seem to be more with those of southeastern Utah of what can be called the Desert of San Raphael, rather than with those of the Great Sonoran Desert.

These are the first records of this small ammophilous Acridid for Utah and *Coniana snowi* Caudell can now be added to the Utah list.

Hydrometra Martini found in Central Utah

On 24 June, 1958 a specimen of *Hydrometra martini* Kirk was collected by the writer two miles east of Goshen, Utah. From all indications this is a new record for this family and species in the State of Utah. The specimen was taken among cat-tails, sedges and algae around the edges of a pond. The pond, one of several in the area is fed by hot springs. The temperature of the water in the ponds is 22.2° Centigrade. During the next three days the writer in company with Dr. Stephen L. Wood and Lee F. Braithwaite collected over 75 specimens including males, females and nymphs. Several mating pairs were placed in an aquarium for observation. One mating pair was placed alone and it was found that the female produced thirteen eggs. This determination is based on the key and other information on Hydrometridae found in Hungerford's article on "The Biology and Ecology of Aquatic and Semiaquatic Hemiptera", The Kansas Science Bull., Vol. XI, p. 91-99, 1919—Stanley K. Taylor.